

KING CONSTANTINE FLEES TO LARISSA, SALONICA RUMOR

Allies Said to Be Fighting
At Tatoi; Several Greek
Princes Slain

OFFICIAL DOUBTS

Legation in London Doesn't
Put Any Faith in Sen-
sational Report

SERES CAPTURED

Bulgarians March in With-
out Any Opposition
From Garrison

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 31.—Mr. G. Ward
Price telegraphs from Salonica that
it is rumored that King Constantine
of Greece has fled to Larissa, where
a German escort of 300 Uhlans is
awaiting him. Another unconfirmed
and probably imaginative report is
that the allied army is fighting the
Greek army at the King's country
house at Tatoi and that several of
the Greek princes have fallen.

The Greek Legation in London
does not believe the report that King
Constantine has fled.

A British official despatch from
Salonica states: There have been
no developments on our Struma and
Doiran fronts, except artillery fight-
ing.

It is reported in Bucharest that a
number of Bulgarian regiments have
revolted.

It is rumored in Salonica that the
Bulgarians have occupied Seres with-
out opposition from the Greeks.

To Depose Bulgarian King is the Plan Of Russophile Section

But Want Entente To Give Them
Servian Macedonia And
Enos-Midia Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 30.—The Bulgarian
plan, in the eventuality of defeat,
is already prepared. The Russophile
party will make overtures to the
Entente to depose King Ferdinand
and to proclaim Prince Boris
as King of Bulgaria, on condition
that Servian Macedonia and the
Enos-Midia line are accorded to Bul-
garia.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Sept. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuhai M. Sept. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Sept. 6
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M.** Sept. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Sept. 5
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Sept. 8
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle Sept. 12
For Europe, via Suez:

Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Sept. 3
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Sept. 3
Mails to Arrive:

The American mail is due here
on or about today per N.Y.K. s.s.
Sado Maru.

The French mail of July 23 left
Hongkong at 5 p.m. on August 31,
and is due to arrive here at 5 a.m.
on Sunday, September 3, per M.M.
s.s. Porthos.

The M.M. s.s. Armand Behic, due
from Kobe on Sunday, September 3 at
9 a.m., will bring some American mail.

The French mail of August 6 is
due at Hongkong on September 11,
and here on September 15. Left
Colombo on August 28 per M.M. s.s.
Paul Lecat.

To connect with s.s. Awa Maru
at Yokohama, Japan.

Frenchman Bags His 12th German Flyer



LIEUT. GUYNEMER
GUNNEMER

Lieut. Guynemer, now flying in the
Somme sector, has, according to a
report recently received, brought
down his twelfth German aeroplane.
He is tied with Navarre.

The Fu-yuan crisis has been settled.
All the Cabinet Ministers will report
weekly to President Li Yuan-hung
about their meetings.

The Quintuple Group, on August 29
handed over to the Peking Govern-
ment 2,600,000 Taels out of the
surplus of the salt revenue. The
money will be partly used for paying
the troops.

President Li Yuan-hung, with his
family, is removing into the Presi-
dential Palace today.

M. Conty, French Minister to
Peking, left for France yesterday.

No more American mail is to be
sent from the local postal agency to
America by ships of the Canadian
Pacific Line. Another notice
according to instructions received
here yesterday by Postal Agent

John M. Darrah from the Post Office
Department at Washington. Advices
were also received that no more mail
would be despatched from America
by that line.

According to Mr. Darrah's instruc-
tions he is ordered to discontinue
despatching mails by these boats im-
mediately. As a result mail scheduled
for the Empress of Russia, sailing
September 8, will be despatched to-
day on the N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru
to connect with the Awa Maru at
Yokohama. This mail will be closed
at noon.

Although no cabled word has
reached here concerning the repre-
sentations being made following the
censorship placed on American
mails arriving Sunday on the Em-
press of Russia it is thought by
officials here that the order was
issued pending an understanding
with the British Foreign Office.

Music for Today

Performances by the Public Band
will, weather permitting, be given to-
day, programs as follows:

Afternoon
In the Public Recreation Ground at 4:30 p.m.—

1.—March "Grenadier"Pares

2.—Overture "Johanni de Paris"Boieldieu

3.—Waltz "Dreaming"Joyce

4.—Selection "The Quaker Girl"Monckton

5.—Song "As When the Snow
Drift"Thomas

6.—Selection "Norma"Bellini

Evening
In the Public Garden at 9 p.m.—

1.—March "Soldiers in the Park"Monckton

2.—Overture "Masaniello"Auber

3.—Waltz "Ideal Espanol"Balfe

4.—Selection "Cavalleria Rusti-
cana"Mascagni

5.—(a) Romance "Farewell"Ancilotti

(b) Intermezzo "Irrawaddy"Thurber

6.—Chorus "Il Bivacco"Petrilea

7.—"The Love Dance"Hoschka

8.—Selection "The Troubadour"Verdi

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

Gen. Tuan Chi-jui's Cabinet Passed by Representatives Without Single Alteration

Tong Shao-ji included; Fan Yuen-lien Gets Most
Votes; Compromise Ends Fu-yuan Crisis

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 1.—The House
of Representatives passed the whole
Cabinet this afternoon. Mr. Fan
Yuen-lien, Minister of Education,
received the highest number of votes.
The remainder were elected in the
following order:

General Tuan Chi-jui, Minister of
War.

Dr. Chen Chin-tao, Minister of
Finance.

Mr. Tong Shao-ji, Minister of
Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Sun Hung-yi, Minister of
Interior.

Mr. Chang Yueh-chen, Minister of
Justices.

Mr. Ku Chung-hsia, Minister of
Agriculture and Commerce.

Mr. Hsu Chin-yung, Minister of
Communications.

Admiral Cheng Pi-kuang, Minister of
Navy.

Joint Debate on Constitution

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, September 1.—The draft of
the permanent constitution which
had been worked out in 1913 by the
constitution committee, in the Temple of
Heaven, will be discussed at a joint
meeting of both Houses of
Parliament. The meeting will probably
begin Wednesday next, in the
building of the Lower House.

The Fu-yuan crisis has been settled.
All the Cabinet Ministers will report
weekly to President Li Yuan-hung
about their meetings.

The Quintuple Group, on August 29
handed over to the Peking Govern-
ment 2,600,000 Taels out of the
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reached here concerning the repre-
sentations being made following the
censorship placed on American
mails arriving Sunday on the Em-
press of Russia it is thought by
officials here that the order was
issued pending an understanding
with the British Foreign Office.

The communication was made
in a very friendly manner. However,
General Chang Hsiau obstinately
rejected General Feng Kuo-chang's
advice on the plea that his men will
not agree to such a removal.

General Feng Kuo-chang has
shown much indignation that General

Chang Hsiau has no sincerity and has
wired to the Peking Government a
very lengthy message, appealing
against the illegal conduct of Chang
Hsiau, who has not only violated the
military area demanded by the
Government, but has ignored and
slighted the order of the Government.
He asks the Government to take
adequate measures at an early date
for dealing with Chang Hsiau.

Tragedy Follows Attempt
To End Choutsun 'Pirates'

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Choutsun, Shantung, August 26.—
On Saturday afternoon this city ap-
peared quiet to a degree of monotony.
Thousands of soldiers were to be
seen ambling through the streets as
peaceful as lambs.

But at six in the evening things
started to happen. A dozen mounted
soldiers armed with Mauser pistols
shot out of the city gate facing the
station, and were seen to stop in front
of the Mission Hospital. They got off
their horses and took mental measure
of distances from this house to that
house, and studied various angles
from each side of the road leading
from the railway station. They were
seen to settle on a spot behind a
dome building across the road from
the Mission.

At 6.20 two soldiers rode up in
front of the station leading an
unmounted horse. At 6.30 the Tsinan-
fu-Choutsun slow train arrived. A
prominent looking Chinese dressed in
fancy silks came out of the station,
removed his hat, bowed to the two
soldiers who came to meet him, in
fact bowed to several other soldiers
standing guard at the exit. He
mounted his horse, adjusted his silks
and proceeded towards the city, his
two soldier escort following a few
yards behind.

Shot Eleven Times

Just as he came opposite the
hospital he chanced to turn his eye to
the left, and saw some twelve Mausers
leveled at him. He and his two
escorts jumped from their horses as
a volley was fired, and two of the
three horses fell. The civilian and
soldiers were seen to take down a
small road running for their lives,
but the bullets got too thick and our
besieged friend fell to the ground
with eleven bullet holes through him.

The two soldiers succeeding in
getting away untouched by zig-
zagging down a ditch through a
knolling field, and evidently reached
their village headquarters a quarter
of a mile to the east end of Choutsun,
some thirty minutes later.

Behind the tragic arrival of the 6.30
train and the mysterious beheaded
civilians who alighted, there is of
course, a story. Recently Peking
invited H. E. General Wu to go up
(Continued on Page 2)

Portuguese to Fete
Governor of Macao

Planned for Sept. 8; Passing
Through Shanghai For Con-
ference in Lisbon

Portuguese residents of Shanghai
will meet this evening at the Lusitano
club to complete arrangements for a
reception to be given Governor Jose
Carlos da Maia of Macao on Septem-
ber 8. The official is sailing by the
Empress of Russia for America en
route to Lisbon for a conference with
the Minister for the Colonies.

Governor Maia is well known to the
Portuguese of the East, and is
recognised as one of their ablest
officials in the colonies. Today's
meeting is scheduled for 6.30 p.m.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 31.—It has been
decided to erect a monument to Lord

Kitchener on Marwick Head, Birsay,
in the Orkneys, near where H.M.S.

Hampshire sank.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 30.—A new

Cabinet has been formed in Persia

which favors the Entente. Vossou-
ed-Douleh is Premier and Minister

for Foreign Affairs.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 30.—Sir Horace

Rumbold succeeds Mr. E. M. Gran-
Duff, C.M.G., as Minister to Switzer-
land. Mr. E. M. Grant-Duff and Mr.

Algernon Law, C.B., are created

K.C.M.G.

LORD SCARSDALE'S ESTATE

Reuter's Service

London, August 30.—The Rev.

Alfred Curzon, Baron Scarde-
dale, Rector of Kedleston, left 1454,634.

Ver

ATTACKING NEAR KOVEL, GERMANS DRIVEN BACK

Russians inflict Heavy Losses;
Defeat Turks at Giumishan;
Advance on Diarbekir

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 31.—An official communiqué reports: We repulsed attacks thirty-four miles north-east of Kovel, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Turkish attacks at Giumishan were repulsed, with sanguinary loss. Our advance towards Diarbekir continues.

Austrian Gains Balance

Those of the Russians

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Official German report—Headquarters, August 28.—Eastern theater.—Hindenburg's army group.—A patrol, near Lennewaden, brought in two officers and 27 men. North-east of Svinjuchi, Austro-Hungarian troops have repulsed Russian detachments.

Archduke Charles' army group.—North of the Dniester, Russian forces attacked. The enemy's success at the beginning was completely counterbalanced by a night counter-attack.

Further northward, between Tustobaby and Zazalov, the troops prepared for an attack were prevented by our curtain-fire from leaving the trenches.

In the Carpathians, the Russian attacks against the ridge north-west of Kukul and Stana Vipzyna have been repulsed.

August 29.—The situation is generally unchanged. At some places, the fire activity has increased somewhat.

West of the Stokhod, near Rudka and Czervicze, infantry engagements have taken place. North of the Dniester, feeble Russian attacks have been repulsed and more than 100 prisoners have been made.

In the Carpathians, there was fighting with Russian and Rumanian vanguards. Near Burzion, on the Orla Lipa, Russian aeroplanes were forced to land in an air engagement.

Germans Storm Kukul

August 30.—North of the Carpathians, there was nothing important. German troops have stormed Kukul Mount, north-west of Zable.

Official Austrian report—Vienna, August 28.—Archduke Charles' front.—In the Carpathians, north-west of the Kukul Mountains we repulsed a Russian attack, with heavy losses for the enemy. Also, north of Mariampol, the Russians' advance, yesterday evening, was ended everywhere, partly by a counter-attack. The Russians left numerous prisoners in our hands.

Hindenburg's front.—Colonel General von Tschirky has frustrated Russian attempts to attack.

August 29.—A Danube monitor destroyed by her fire several military establishments near Turnu-Severin. All passages across the 600 kilometers long Hungarian frontier mountains are closed. Our frontier troops have entered into engagements with the foe.

The enemy, when in touch with our troops, suffered heavy losses, especially north-east of Orsova Petroseny and in the district of Volstoroy-Orsova pass and south of Kronstadt, where the Szekler infantry regiment No. 82 defends native soil, also in the Gyergyio mountains. Only the far-reaching movements of the strong Rumanian forces which tried to enclose our columns caused our advanced detachments to enter, as intended, into the positions arranged more backward.

In the Bukhovina and in the Galician Carpathians there was nothing of importance. In the engagements north of Mariampol which were reported yesterday, more than 100 men and a machine gun were brought in. South of Zborov, our troops frustrated by counter-attacks the Russian attempts to approach.

Army group Hindenburg.—Near Szellov, a Russian attack broke down in our artillery fire. Near Rudka-Czervicze, infantry engagements took place.

TURKS CLAIM VICTORIES

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Turkish report.—Turkish headquarters, Aug. 29.—In Persia, the right Turkish wing has repulsed the Russians towards the Russian frontier. They encountered these Russians in the district of Djafarabad. North-east of Bemedan, in the Caucasus, the right Turkish wing has broken the resistance of the Russians who occupied the dominating heights.

The Turks are advancing step by step. One attacking detachment found thousands of Russians dead on the battlefield, they made seventy prisoners and took more than 600 rifles.

In the middle of the Turkish front, successful raids have taken place. They took a part of the Russian trenches and forced the Russians to take to flight. They also retook part of their own trenches.

Noted Indian Poet To lecture in U. S.



© RAMINDRA NATH TAGORE
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Mission Hospital, shot through the arms, legs, chest, stomach and head, to be worked over by Dr. Jones. Dr. Jones operated from early Sunday morning until ten at night and met with success in every case.

This Robber a Game Fellow

The only "pirate" wounded soldier who found his way into the hospital was carried in by two musty old farmers. He was deposited on a bench in a waiting room containing some seven or eight Wu soldiers. He was one solid cake of blood, from head to feet. As the hospital assistants would come in and remove the wounded by aid of stretchers, this man would shout out that they had no grit, that they could not help themselves. When his turn came, he brushed the assistants aside with his good arm, and climbed over into the stretcher with comparative ease.

I desire to state that this "pirate" was shot through the shoulder; a bullet had entered the shoulder and penetrated the side; another bullet had shattered the left elbow of the arm; another bullet had found its way through the posterior, and still another bullet had torn a great hole through the leg. This soldier was successfully operated on by Dr. Jones, and when he came out of the chloroform he was still in a fighting temper.

There are still seven hundred and fifty "pirates" at large, whom he undertook to disband or exterminate. These robbers are now turned loose on the interior towns and villages around Choutsun, after hard fight, against great odds. Is it not natural to suppose that they will create a reign of terror, armed as they are, from teeth to toes?

While Rouble Rises Mark Falls Further

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 31.—The Rouble recently has greatly appreciated in London, where the Petrograd exchange has fallen from 155 to 135 in the course of a week. This is attributed to the intervention of Rumania, American buying and the impending internal flotation of a Russian railway loan for 250,000,000 Roubles.

Simultaneously, French exchange has improved. The German Mark, after a period of stagnation, has depreciated, which is hardly propitious for the impending German war loan.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 31.—An official communiqué regarding the operations in German East Africa reports: Our columns are approaching Dar-es-Salaam. War-ships are co-operating with our forces and engaging the coast defences.

SINK 2 NORWEGIAN SHIPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 30.—The Norwegian steamers Isdalen and Renter (1,602 tons) have been sunk.

LLOYD GEORGE ILL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 30.—Mr. Lloyd George is slightly indisposed.

A dish for a King!

GETZBEST

ASPARAGUS

ICED

Getz Bros. & Co., In

SHANGHAI

Most Famous German General Honored



TRIBUTE TO VON HINDENBURG © INTELL.

The German people have erected this monster statue at Berlin in honor of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. This photograph was made at the unveiling. Von Hindenburg has just been made Chief of the Great General Staff in place of von Falkenhayn.

FALKENHAYN SACRIFICED TO SAVE CROWN PRINCE

Supported Instead Of Preventing Blunders; Rely On Hindenburg's Prestige

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 31.—The opinion in Holland is that the Kaiser has sacrificed General von Falkenhayn, in order to allay popular indignation against the Crown Prince and von Falkenhayn, who supported, instead of preventing, the Prince's blunders.

Military experts are of opinion that the appointment of Marshal von Hindenburg as Chief of the German General Staff is a confession of failure on the part of Germany. He was probably chosen in the hope that his prestige will make the German people acquiesce in the decision to shorten the fronts in France and Flanders, with a view to concentrating their energies and saving their communications with Constantinople.

It is pointed out that this may mean the reverse of shortening the war.

A telegram from the Hague attributes the fall of General von Falkenhayn to the intervention of Rumania causing the Kaiser to side with Marshal von Hindenburg against von Falkenhayn's view that, now the western front is the decisive

area, troops should not be sent eastwards. It is stated that troops are now being hastily despatched to the Russo-Rumanian frontiers.

Kaiser Has Other Duties

For Gen. von Falkenhayn

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, August 30.—The Kaiser has, by a Cabinet order of today, discharged the Chief of the General Staff of the Field Army, General von Falkenhayn, from this position, in order to charge him with some other duties. The Kaiser has appointed Field Marshal von Benckendorff and von Hindenburg Chief of the German General Staff of the Field Army and General Lieutenant Ludendorff Quarter-Master-General, with the rank of General of infantry.

New York, August 30.—The appointment of General von Hindenburg as Chief of the General Staff is generally acclaimed with enthusiastic satisfaction. The papers are united in the opinion that the Kaiser fulfilled a long cherished wish of the German nation, who have unlimited confidence in the victor of Tannenberg.

The papers give unstinted praise to General von Falkenhayn. The Kaiser, in a letter wherein he acquiesces in the desire of General von Falkenhayn to be relieved of his post as Chief of the General Staff, says he will be employed in another capacity.

Italians Resume Drive With Marked Success

Hurl Austrians Back in Trentino With Heavy Loss; Mount Cauriol is Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 31.—An official communiqué reports: We have gained brilliant successes in Trentino. We drove back the enemy, with heavy loss, at Mount Majo, in Postina Valley, compelled them to evacuate part of their front at Mount Climo and captured Mount Cauriol, over 8,000 feet high, in the Dolomites.

We repulsed an attack at Tivoli, east of Gorizia. The enemy intensely bombarded our new positions at Mount Cauriol, which commands Piemont Valley and threatens the enemy's communications between Cavalese and the Upper Avisio Valley.

Later, a hostile detachment succeeded in the evening in entering our positions on the summit, aided by strong artillery. This morning, it was ejected by a counter-attack.

On the coast front, Monte San Gabriele and the district of Novavas have been shelled by Italian artillery.

August 29.—The enemy have been more active on several sectors of the front. Our positions in the Fassano Alps are continuously shelled by heavy artillery.

The Cauriol sector and the Clima Diece remained in the hands of the enemy after a tenacious fight. On the Dolomites front, several Italian attacks against the positions near Rufaredo failed.

In the Pioenken section and on the front in the coastal, near Col Santo and Novavas, hostile artillery tried in several places to advance. The attempts were everywhere frustrated.

South-western front.—Our Danube flotilla shot the kerosene refinery near Giurgiu afire.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

What is Castoria?

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance (Narcotics stupefy). Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The signature of *Ch. H. Hitler* is on every wrapper of genuine Castoria.

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"My patients invariably praise the action of your Castoria." W. W. TURNER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children." J. W. DINDALE, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"Your Castoria is the best remedy in the world for children and the only one I use and recommend." AGNES V. SWETLAND, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"Your Castoria is certainly the greatest remedy for children I know of. I knew no other proprietary preparation which is its equal." B. S. SCHWARTZ, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

"I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the case of children and found it to have a happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy." H. D. BROWN, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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Star Garage

'PHONE WEST 197

\$3.50 Per Hour

1917 Five Seater Chevrolet for Hire

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Minimum Charge **\$1.00**

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Finds 3 Things Necessary To Pronounce Verdict on War

But Essential Facts, Results and Impartiality Are All Lacking Now, Asserts Princeton Professor

Tokio, August 15.—Prof. Robert McNutt McElroy, Ph.D., head of the Department of History and Politics in Princeton University, delivered an address at Karuizawa, Thursday on "The Historical and Political Significance of the War."

Prof. McElroy has been appointed exchange professor to China. He will lecture at the Tsing Hua College at Peking and deliver lectures in various other places in China. He will lecture in China on representative government. He is a most eloquent and magnetic orator, with a broad grasp of political and historical subjects.

At this critical time in the political evolution of China, no better choice could have been made than the appointment of Prof. McElroy, whose lectures in China will no doubt attract considerable attention. Prof. McElroy was active in the preparedness campaign in America and is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Military Training Camps Association of America. He is the author of several volumes of historical work, among them "The Winning of the Far West," written to complete Roosevelt's "Winning of the West."

Simple Explanation Impossible

Prof. McElroy's Address follows:

It is an axiom among students of history that the cause of great historical processes are never simple; and this greatest of all wars has its root far back in the mazes of racial, dynastic, religious and territorial complications, some reaching back to the very early days. A simple explanation would be an anachronism. There are the racial antipathies, no less strong because pure races do not exist. There is Russia's age-long ambition for an outlet to the Mediterranean. There is England's pride in her Admiralty; France's desire for revenge for the days of 1871. There are the ancient racial complications which have caused men to say of Austria that she is not an Empire but a mistake. These and a hundred others must be reckoned with when the day comes for the historian to speak as an historian of the present war.

Today no man who values his reputation as a scientific historian will venture to pronounce an historical judgment upon the immediate questions of the war. For three things are necessary before a real historical judgment can be pronounced:

1. We must know, if not all, at least the most essential facts.

2. We must be able to speak impartially and judicially, with a minimum of personal bias.

3.—We must be able to see the results, as the tracing of cause and effect is a large part of an historian's task.

All these elements are necessarily lacking at present.

Much Missing From Books

It is true that the world has been flooded with books of many colors, each purporting to contain all essential documents; but we know that each is a brief for a particular party-interest, carefully edited with the view of making a certain definite impression. Many missing links will appear in each as the years roll by.

I can not therefore pretend to speak to you as the historian speaks; but neither can I speak as a blind partisan. I have lived for considerable periods in six of the countries now at war. In all I have found some evil and much good, and like Kipling's friend I can say of myself, "I liked it all." If I know my own heart, I feel no malice, no hatred. It is my earnest desire to avoid any statement which would wound any person, here represented. I shall deal, not with offensive personalities, but with the impersonal processes of history. That the men now sacrificing their lives upon the battlefield, of whatever nationality, are sincere in their faith in the cause for which they fight, I have no doubt. Every drop in the ocean of blood proves that. But I can not avoid the conclusion that the Germans are giving their lives toward the destruction of the grandest political idea which their race have contributed to the political thought of the world. It is in the path of his ambition stood the Great Prime Minister, William Pitt, the man whose genius had changed the Kingdom of England into the British Empire, the man of whom Frederick the Great declared, "England has been long in travail, but at last she has brought forth a man." With Pitt at the helm of State, no man could hope to be a king in the sense in which George the Third understood the word. The young monarch therefore at once set himself the task of ridding himself of this hero of popular Government. He packed the cabinet against the prime minister, and when Pitt demanded the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Spain, in preparation for a war, he was beaten, and at once presented his resignation, in words which show how completely the Teutonic idea of Government dominated him: I consider myself called to the post of Prime Minister "by the People of England, to whom I consider myself responsible. I will not remain responsible. I will not remain responsible for measures I am no longer allowed to guide."

His resignation was accepted with indecent alacrity, and George the Third considered himself in a position to "be a King" in England. It was a perilous moment in the history of free government: but an ally was at hand whose

power the ambitious monarch had never too lightly considered.

The Fight of the Stuarts

In the early days of the Stuart fight against representative government in England, the American Colonies had been settled by men who had faced the hardships of a new world in order to preserve the right of self-government, the Teutonic idea, for themselves and for their children. The philosophy of Calvinism had given to these men a touch of fanaticism. They were grim, determined men, easier to respect than to live, but intent upon one overmastering ambition, "that the Government of the people, by the people and for the people" should not perish from the earth.

In the American wilderness, during the century and a half since the first migration they had developed the Teutonic idea of representative government as no other people had developed it; and the American Revolution was, in its essence, not a local victory, but a victory for the rights of man everywhere. With the surrender at Yorktown, won not by American arms alone, but by the aid of France and the complicity of European politics as well, began the period of aggressive conquest or the Teutonic idea of Government. The French soldiers, in their intimate contact with the patriot armies of America, imbibed the ideals of self-government; and soon the throne of the Bourbons was rocking under the blows of a war "for liberty, equality and fraternity." A few years later Washington received from the Marquis de Lafayette a key to the Bastille, labeled "the spoil of despotism."

In England the victory of the representative idea was also assured, less bloody but more complete. The rise of the Younger Pitt, the reform bill of 1832, the rapid development of the power of the Cabinet, and the supremacy of the Commons followed slowly but with the steadiness so characteristic of the British method. "The French Revolution," says Lawrence Abbott, "the steady democratization of the British Empire... the Unification of Italy, with her striking development of popular government, are all products of the American Revolution just as truly as the American nations is."

Death to American Revolution

To the Fathers of the American Revolution, the liberal element in both England, America, and France, we owe it, that today the citizens of the British Empire, the sons of France, and the citizens of the American Republic, together with a myriad of self-governing peoples throughout the world, to-day own the same sovereign. And he is not the descendant of George the Third: but the "Sovereign People."

No self-government is a plant of slow growth; but it is worth cultivating. It is the duty of all self-governing nations, to inspire, in all the peoples within their respective "spheres of influence" a true loyalty to that sovereign. And it is a source of pride to Americans, and to the sons of Britain alike, that wherever their flags have been unfurled the love of that Sovereign has been the theme of political teaching. There have been many false steps, many mistakes, and not a few deliberate, crimes against the rights of that Sovereign: but in the main it is fair to say of each nation that popular government has followed the flag. We may criticize the British policy in South Africa, but no one can deny that when the Boers were conquered, Great Britain stepped aside, and invited the conquered to govern themselves. The American intervention in Cuba may be criticized; but, after giving Cuba a sanitary code, a sound administration and a system of public education, we gave back the island to its own people, to rule in accordance with the will of our common sovereign. And there is no reason to doubt that the course of England in India and of America in the Philippines will be the same, when conditions shall make it possible. Upon this subject one need not argue; one need only state the simple facts of history.

Prussia's Haven't Teuton Idea

But, during all the years included in this survey, the Prussians, in

North Eastern Europe, have never once been seriously touched by the Teutonic idea in government. During her whole history this people, "a mixture of many races, with more Slavonic than Teutonic blood," as Charles Sarolea describes them, ideals of absolute monarchy have dominated them. In the history of Prussia we miss the stirring conflicts for the rights of man which lend a charm to Anglo-Saxon and even to Teutonic history. There are no Runnymede Barons in the History of Prussia; no Simon de Montforts, no Oliver Cromwells, Pitts, Washingtons, Lincolns or Lafayettes. Prussia, throughout her history, as Professor Delbaeck tells us, has been a Kriegsstaat. She has been a Volkin Waffen. All of her history is military history. Her half mysteries have been in the sunless aisles of the great cathedral where the black idol, Force, is adored.

And slowly, but with a terrible certainty, she has imposed her will upon Teutonic Germany, until today Germany is but an expanded Prussia. Today, said the historian, Charles Sarolea, writing before the "war of the world" had begun, "The Germans are governed more completely by the leading thinkers of Germany. His ideal of the Superman, which is the place of every citizen, like a slave, to conscript army, and bids him die in a war made by 'executives without consulting independent representative assemblies.'

Nietzsche's Doctrine

Nietzsche's doctrine was the doctrine of the Superman; the inalienable right of the giant to act as the giant; of the strong to dominate the weak; of the powerful to overwhelm and trample upon the powerless. He was made it true; but before his death he had bitten a large number of the leading thinkers of Germany.

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Germany's Need For Expansion

Germany, as Bernhardi naively remarks, must expand east what it may or cost whom it may. She needs room for her expanding population.

It is a choice of expansion at any cost, or seeing her surplus population go away to strengthen other Governments.

But in the words of the Emperor himself we get the full meaning of the gospel of force.

"We Hohenzollers take our crown from God alone. On me the spirit of God has descended. I regard my whole task as appointed by Heaven. I have no opponent, no small crowd. Nothing must be settled in the world without the intervention of the German Emperor. He who listens to public opinion runs a danger of inflicting immense harm on the state."

"This latter sentence is but the Echo of the words of Treitschke:

"We are a cultured people, and under no obligation to submit to the predominant lack of sense."

A Striking Illustration

I recently read a few lines which illustrate this idea in a striking way. In 1874 there was a battle of personal announcement and declared:

"I am a quiet gentleman of independent means and good connections. I live with my family in one of the best parts of Washington City. I have all the comforts of home; but my family is growing up and I feel that my house is too little for them. I am therefore breaking a door into the next house where there lives an old widow who is defenseless. If she is quiet and submissive, I shall let her live; but if she makes a fuss, I shall split her head open with an axe."

That, Gentlemen, is the doctrine that might make right. It is by virtue of that philosophy that Germany now own the "Province of Belgium." It taught the hand that a

"State which has been at once a power in arms and a power in intelligence."

Germany may explain the Aeneas; she may explain the Gulf Light, the Petrolite, the Communipaw, the Columbia, the Susquehanna and the Yasgur Mari. She may indemnify without indemnifying. But even the marvelous richness of the German tongue will never enable her to explain her presence in Belgium or those tiny corpses now forever

entombed in the iron coffin of the Lusitania. For this generation the word Kultur, like Pompey's Status, drips with blood.

Proclaims Motto of Selfishness

Every nation, it is true, has at times selfishly acted upon the bases of the philosophy of force; but it has done so shamefacedly and with a sense of having soiled the flag.

This nation alone has proclaimed it as a national motto and is not ashamed.

"All Germany must become an expansion of Prussia," he declared.

"War is a holy thing, a handmaid of culture, a weapon of Almighty God."

Then came Bernhardi, soldier and military strategist, and frank exponent of the philosophy of force. Men are still debating the question whether he spoke of himself, or by the inspiration of "the one in shining armor." His book, "Germany and the next War," presents, in all of its ugly brutality, the philosophy of force.

"Might is right," he fearlessly declares, "and right is decided by war."

You are perhaps familiar with the law on the continent that if an automobile runs down a pedestrian, the pedestrian must pay damages. It is but a code of practice that has caused the world outside the domination of Prussia to declare that Germany is a menace. For the faith of treaties is the only solid foundation upon which a real civilization can be erected. Treaties are the records of national faith, and "where there is no faith, the people perish." The world moves upward, not by the strokes of the hand of Bernhardi, but by the sure processes of thought, by the co-operation of generous souls, by the domination of spiritual ideals. Only to vulgar minds is strength the symbol of worth. History will not ask a nation, "how big was your army?" but, "how high were your navy?" "What was your devotion to the rights of man?" not, "how quickly could you mobilise?" but, "what noble thought have you contributed to the thought of the ages?"

Prussia Must Answer "None"

In that day, Prussia must answer "None." But Teutonic Germany has bequeathed to the world the Teutonic idea, the idea that no man is good enough to rule another man without that other man's consent. That thought, says Montesquieu, "was first found in the words of Germany."

But, under the domination of the Prussian idea, we saw it forth as a naked infant; and the Allies are now marching in resistless column, taking the foundling home.

"Whatever be the other results of the 'war of the world,'" I have faith to believe that Teutonic Germany will come at the end of the war, in the mass of trenches, back to her birth right and will herself realize the blessings which the Teutonic idea in Government can bestow.

Prof. McElroy related many experiences which he had in Germany during the early days of mobilization in which he brought out the wonderful efficiency of the German military organization.

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into a sort of system. "To demand of eager heart of Germany, "is the inevitable law of nature."

"Why talk of founding colonies" he boldly asked. "Let us take Holland; then we shall have them ready-made."

"All Germany must become an expansion of Prussia," he declared.

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Proclaims Motto of Selfishness</h3

POLITICIANS IN TOKIO FRAME CHINA PROGRAM

Declare Mild Policy Has Bred
Contempt—Japan Must
Exercise Control

COMING RACE STRUGGLE

Speaker Says Asiatic Nations
Should Be Prepared For
White and Yellow War

Tokio, August 26.—The "mild" policy of the Japanese Government in China and the "contempt" of Chinese officials for Japan were declared to be the root causes of the trouble in Manchuria and Mongolia at a meeting of political rosin, or freemen, in Tokio yesterday, and a program was formulated which demands the dismissal of the Governor of Mukden and the commander of the 28th Chinese division, the substitution of Japanese forces for Chinese in the provinces, and Japanese approval of future appointments to the governorship of Kirin, Mukden and Jehol. One speaker, taking a different line from the others, blamed the overbearing attitude of the Japanese towards China. Another urged that China and the Asiatic nations should be brought under Japan's control in preparation for the coming war between the white and yellow races.

Hundred Attend Meeting

About a hundred persons attended the meeting. Mr. Teiichi Sugita, Dr. Kenzo Koga, both members of the House of Peers, Mr. Den Sugawara, Mr. Heikichi Ogawa, Mr. K. Moriya, Mr. T. Ikeda and several other members of the House of Representatives, and many newspapermen were present. Mr. Sugita was nominated chairman, and under his presidency the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved: that the recent incidents at Chengchiatun and Kuo-chiatun have most seriously impaired the honor of the Japanese Empire and injured the friendly relations between Japan and China, and that to eradicate causes of future incidents in Manchuria and Mongolia the following program shall be carried out:

"1. Chang Tsao-lin, Commander of the army in Mukden and Governor of the same province, Feng Lin-ko, commander of the 28th Division, shall be dismissed, and other officers responsible for the incidents shall be severely punished.

"2. Chinese troops and police shall be withdrawn from Manchuria and Mongolia, and Japan shall maintain peace and order in these parts of China.

"3. The appointment of the Governors General of the provinces of Kirin, Mukden and Jehol, shall be made with the approval of the Japanese Government."

Insults Have Reached Climax

A declaration was then agreed upon. It says that the Chinese insults to the Japanese reached their climax in the recent incidents at Chengchiatun and Kuo-chiatun. The attacks by soldiers under General Chang Tsao-lin against the Japanese troops in Manchuria, and frequent affrays between the Japanese and Chinese have been partially due to the mild policy of the Japanese Government in China, which encouraged contemptuous sentiments among the Chinese towards the Japanese. Yet the principal causes of these incidents are the anti-Japanese sentiments which prevail among the Chinese Government officials, and the waywardness and disorder of the Chinese troops and police in Manchuria and Mongolia. If, therefore, the Japanese are satisfied with an ordinary apology and compensation the honor of the Japanese army will be lost, and the results will be far-reaching. All the causes of possible evil should be eradicated, so that the two nations become friendly and the peace of the Far East be assured, concludes the manifesto.

Several speeches were made on the general relations of the two nations. Mr. Tanabe said that although Japan, by the new treaty with China, acquired last year the right of residence in Manchuria and Mongolia, yet Japanese cannot reside in these parts peacefully so long as they have to live under protection of the Chinese troops and policemen, who are merely mounted bandits, whose object is plunder. Even if the Chinese Government withdraw these disorderly troops and police from these parts of China, the two nations cannot live peacefully, if the Chinese officials hold anti-Japanese sentiments and instigate the people, as they do at present. The governors of the provinces in these parts of China must be therefore appointed with Japan's approval.

Sacrifices Made by Japan

Japan has made great sacrifices for the protection of Manchuria and Mongolia, which have vital relations with Korea, and she has right to demand of China authority to secure the safety of her people in these parts, said Mr. Yasujiro Ishikawa.

Dr. Kwanjin Tomizu, a prominent

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



SERIAL WAR NOVEL STOPPED BY CHUWO

Paper Fears It 'Might Endanger Relationship Between Japan and America'

Tokio, August 24.—Publication in The Japan Advertiser last Sunday of the opening chapters of the Chuwo's serial war novel has been followed by the announcement that the Chuwo has decided to discontinue the story for fear that it "might endanger the close friendship between Japan and America." Some readers it is explained have "misunderstood" the object of the novel as describing a war with the United States. The Japan Advertiser is mentioned as one of those who "misunderstood" and it is indicated that the stoppage has been decreed because foreign attention had been attracted to the feuilleton.

Following is the announcement which appeared in Tuesday's Chuwo:

Paper Regrets 'Misunderstanding'

"We shall discontinue publication of the serial story 'War in the Air and Under the Sea' which we have been running for the last few days. The story attracted general attention before it was printed. Some foreigners at once thought that the story depicted a war between Japan and America. The Japan Advertiser regarded it as describing a Japanese-American war and printed a summary of the novel in order to call the attention of Americans. The Advertiser doubtless misunderstood the intention of the Chuwo in publishing the story, but we regret that such a misunderstanding was caused between Japan and America.

"Our object was only to describe the warfare of the future in the air and at the bottom of the sea from a scientific point of view. Since we have been misunderstood, and as there is danger that the close friendship between Japan and America may be impaired we discontinue publication of the story, much against our wishes, after today. We trust our readers will realize our position and excuse us for the step we are taking.

But There's To Be Another

"We shall begin another story presently which will be far more interesting and will satisfy our readers better. The name of the new serial and the author's name will be announced tomorrow."

As a matter of fact the translation which The Advertiser published did not state in any shape or form that the serial regarded as describing a Japanese-American war and in the note which appeared in the editorial column the translation was merely referred to as an illustration of the articles on the Japanese press which have been appearing in The Advertiser. There was, of course, no difficulty in identifying the "certain country" on the other side of the Pacific which was meant, and if there had been it is removed by the last instalment.

**Mysterious Warship
Inspects Manila Bay**

Manila, August 20.—A protest has been made against the visit of the mysterious war ship, believed to be the Australian cruiser *Payne*, to Manila Bay on Friday. The protest has been made by the Philippine government.

It is declared that the visit of the warship was a direct violation of the neutrality proclamations of the President in that the visit was one

BRITISH PAPER HITS ATTITUDE OF JAPAN

Manchester Guardian Charges
Politicians With Attacking
Anglo-Japanese Alliance

London, August 22.—The Manchester Guardian has published a bitter article on the relations of Japan and Great Britain. In this article it is stated that Japanese politicians are attacking the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The press of Japan, led by a few ill balanced intellectuals, who are fascinated by German ideas, is preaching that Japanese civilization is superior to that of Europe.

The Japanese are taking a marked interest in India, the Guardian continues. This is shown by the way in which they greeted Sir Rabindranath Tagore. Their interest in India is now commercial and sentimental, but it may easily become political.

The real dissatisfaction with the Alliance in Japan lies in the feeling that the Alliance is hampering Japan's ambitions in China. The Japanese are justified in this feeling, the article says, if Japan is striving for something irreconcilable with the spirit of the Alliance, or something antagonistic to the independence of China.

The Guardian concludes with the statement that the real spirit of the foreign policy of Japan is opportunism.—Asahi

Fishing Rod Sent Death To Bishop W.P. Eveland

He Was Electrocuted As Steel
Came in Contact With
Live Wire

Carlisle, Pa., July 25.—The Rev. William Perry Eveland, Methodist Bishop of Southern Asia, was electrocuted near Mount Holly Springs last evening through the contact of a steel fishing rod which he had borrowed from President James Henry Morgan of Dickinson College, with a high tension electric wire carrying 20,000 volts.

He started on a fishing trip at 5 o'clock, and when he did not return his family, fearing that he might have suffered from the effects of a minor operation recently performed, began a search which lasted until after noon today. Several hundred persons helped in the search.

Charles Cohn finally found the Bishop's body lying in the woods near a mountain stream. It was distorted as if by shock, and there were burns on the hands. These with the steel rod and a poorly insulated high tension wire hanging nine feet above the bank, indicated how Dr. Eveland had met death, and Coroner Deardorff gave electrocution as the cause.

Bishop Eveland was born in Harrisburg fifty-two years ago and was graduated from Dickinson College. He preached for twenty-five years, served two as director of Tome Institution and seven as President of Dickinson Seminary. He was elected Bishop for Southern Asia, with headquarters at Manila, four years ago. He is survived by his wife.

PRESIDENT OF FRANCE THANKS U.S. CHILDREN

Tells American Ambassador His
Nation Appreciates Aid To
Little War Orphans

Paris, July 26.—On the occasion of a call by the American Ambassador, William G. Sharp, on President Poincaré at the Elysee Palace today, the President took the opportunity to express to the Ambassador his deep appreciation for the aid extended by the children of the United States to those made orphans by the war in France.

While saying that the American people had been most generous to France in many ways during the war, the President declared that the relationship which this particular aid took was one that strongly appealed to him. He hoped that such relationship thus established between the children of the two countries in many evidenced by the exchange of personal letters, would bring about closer ties of fraternity.

Ambassador Sharp assured President Poincaré that he had constant evidence of the appreciation the French people had shown for the aid which Americans have extended. Upward of a million and a half francs have already been sent from the United States to help the orphans, the Ambassador said.

Would Kill U.S. Men As Franc-Tireurs

Says Germany Has Right To
Treat as Murderers All Neutrals Bearing Arms

London, August 3.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says a despatch from the Reuter correspondent at Amsterdam reproduces from the Rheinisch Westfaelische Zeitung of Essen, a letter arguing that Germany has the right to treat as common murderers any subject of neutral states caught fighting on the side of Germany's enemies. The letter in part says:

"We are waging no war with the United States, but North Americans whom we encounter with arms in their hands ought to be treated as franc-tireurs and shot."

The Frankfurter Zeitung asks if the Rheinisch journal would consider it legal for Britains to have executed Germans who fought against the British in the Transvaal.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
Post Office, Ford Building, Wilmington,
Delaware, U. S. A.

Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office Canton and Kiangsu Rd., Shanghai

Editorial Office, Canton and Kiangsu Rd., Shanghai

New York Office, ... World Building

Washington Bureau, Metropolitan Bank Building

Beijing Bureau, ... Russo-Asian Bank Building

Shanghai Office, ... 10 Friedrichstrasse

Beijing Bureau, ... Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year, Mex. \$22.00

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SUNDAY, per Year, 7.00

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Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage

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Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S.

Postal Department, Washington, D. C.

Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.

Telephone—1422 Business Office

1423 Editorial Department.

Telex Address—NATRESS SHANGHAI.

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Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Damp weather with threats of
thunderstorms. Monsoon resumed
along the coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 2, 1916

The Siege

(New York Times)

THE diplomat who told Mr. Ballou that he considered the naval battle of Jutland the turning point of the war was probably mistaken; the turning point of the war was the fruitless campaign against Verdun. Both were the salines of a garrison. Everything in this war is on such a colossal scale that what are called battles would have been called campaigns in other wars, that a campaign lasting for months is called a battle, and that the battles are named not after a farmhouse, a village, a creek, or even a city, as in past times, but after whole provinces and even countries; the battle of Champagne, the battle of Bukhovina. So with sieges; what is going on now is the siege of Germany.

The Jutland battle was a sally by a part of the beleaguered force. It inflicted great damage on the besiegers, and the sallying force escaped, with much loss, back into the entrenchments. This is what the Germans describe as a victory; but the sallying force does not win a victory unless it cuts its way through. Cervera's sally ended in the destruction of his force. Scheer got back; but neither of them broke the besieging lines.

If the sally against Verdun had been successful it might or might not have raised the siege. It failed, and with its failure the besiegers attempted to storm the fort. There were two storming parties, one on the east and one on the west. They have both made breaches in the walls, slight ones in the west, great ones in the east. If both these storming parties were to fall, more would follow, and still more; while in the meantime the besiegers on the sea continue uninterrupted their merciless beleaguerment, no more affected by the spectacular Jutland sally than the besiegers of Plevna were by the salines of Osman Pasha. The German fleet is impotent; it cannot even interfere with the flood of men and munitions constantly flowing across the Channel. The battle of Jutland was the last great sally in the siege of Germany.

Mecca Challenges Constantinople

(New York Sun)

THE revolution in Arabia, the most picturesque contribution that Islam has made to the war, still spreads, according to reports from Cairo. By the capture of Yembo, the seaport of Medina, the Grand Sherif of Mecca holds the important points on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, the holy city itself and all the large interior towns with the exception of Medina.

The Central Powers had calculated upon Mohammedanism as a factor in the strife. They had believed, however, that its power would be cast in their favor. With Turkey as their ally they had expected that Moslem fanaticism would be aroused against Great Britain and Russia, both of which control large Mussulman populations, and would constitute a menace to the Asiatic possessions of both of these countries.

Such propaganda as was undertaken failed of its purpose. It proved Turkey's weakness in the Moslem world; it showed that Islam had begun to question Constantinople's right to the Caliphate and would not take up arms, as it once might have done, to sustain the Sultan as the head of the Church. The "holy war" came; but it was a war for the holy

places and for the restoration of Islam to the place of its birth.

The Grand Sherif of Mecca has already undertaken reforms that would indicate a desire to improve conditions in Arabia and also to show himself a man of modern ideas. He has begun the publication of a newspaper to present the revolutionaries' side of the struggle; he has planned for the collection of customs and taxes, and the introduction of hygienic and police regulations among the people. He seeks the unity of the important Arab tribes. This was the mission of the greatest of Mecca's sons. He succeeded and in ten years conquered the whole of the peninsula and left it to his successors. Since then no man has been able to form a lasting union among these turbulent desert people.

The glory that the chief executive of Mecca would restore to his land is that of ten centuries ago. Then men from the west studied in Arab universities and under Arab teachers, and many of the greatest scientists and investigators of the times were Arabs. Then the Crusaders carried back with them knowledge gathered from the Orient and Arabia had a literature, culture and architecture of its own. This advancement was all swept away in the dark years of Ottoman rule. Arabs say, and the people were put back to the days of the sixth century before the coming of their prophet.

Arabia lost its place among the nations of the world when it lost to the Turks its position as the head of the Moslem world. It saw in the response of Islam to the demand for aid the weakness of the Turks in the great Moslem world, and it took advantage of the opportunity that the war gave. The Arabs' dream may never be realized, but the challenge of Mecca to Constantinople opens a fight that may last for years.

JAPAN PRESS COMMENT

The Kokumin, commenting on the honors granted to civil and military officials recently, says that it was all too soon, when the war has not yet been ended, and that now is no time to loosen our mind.

The honors were rewards for services rendered since the beginning of the war in August, two years ago. But the war is still going on.

Certainly, the actual fighting in the Far East may have ceased; but Germany is still continuing the war.

Japan has no room at present to assist the Entente Powers on land, but the Japanese navy is assisting the British navy in maintaining control over the seas. We do not know how the issues of the war will develop, but unless the Entente armies are able to crush the enemy countries the war must be expected to last long, and to be complicated.

"In what position will Japan be placed? We cannot tell as yet. Every movement we make diplomatically is bound to have effect upon the rise and fall of our Empire. This is no time to be elated without victory. The nation must tighten herself all the more. Recently, the Entente armies seem to be in an advantageous position, but the success is insignificant from the point of the general situation.

The German army is still in French and Russian territory. The presence of the German army there is disgraceful to the Entente Powers.

The Germans must be driven away. When the territorial integrity of the home lands of the Entente Powers is restored, we may call it a victory.

It is a mistake to say that the Entente powers have won more because the territories in Africa and other colonies of Germany have been captured by the Entente powers."

Russo-Japanese Convention

The Nichi-Nichi complains because the supplementary agreements to the Russo-Japanese Convention have not been speedily concluded.

The Nichi-Nichi correspondent in Petrograd reports that the Russians do not like the supplementary agreements to be concluded. Thus the negotiations are being delayed. This is a result of the reversed order with which the Russo-Japanese Convention was concluded. The supplementary agreements should have been decided before the formal convention was entered into. The Russians seem to complain that Japan is not doing enough to accommodate Russia in supplying war materials, but Japan is doing all she can, in view of her financial, industrial, and other capacities which are small. It is regrettable that Russia should complain when Japan is showing great leniency in point of terms of treasury bond issues of Russia in Japan, which are far more lenient than at the time Japan borrowed money, during the Russo-Japanese war, when Japan was even obliged to pledge her Customs receipts and the tobacco monopoly receipts as securities. These things should be explained to the Russians by the Japanese government authorities. The Japanese peers who went to Russia should also assist in it.

Panama Canal and Shape of the Earth

By Garrett P. Serviss

"Wise men ought to begin right and follow science in order to know the facts. Engineers work to or from straight-level datum lines in their survey and works for railroads, canals, sewers, water-works, etc. See their working drawings and works for the Panama Canal. They dug and built that canal, fifty miles long, to and from a straight-level datum line. The Suez Canal, 100 miles long, was dug to a straight-level datum line. Thus science in practical works proves that the surface of the earth, taken as a whole, is flat and stands fast.—A. F. H."

Yes, surely, wise men ought to begin right and follow science in order to know the facts! And they ought not to twist themselves up in any of those curiously persistent paradoxes with which Professor De Morgan used to make merry. Here is the "flat earth" fallacy again. The earth flatteners seem to be unconquerable. Apparently they abhor the thought of men at the Antipodes standing with feet toward us, and regard it as a duty to combat to the death the suggestion of so improper an attitude. They not only assert that the earth is flat, but also deny that it rotates. The kind of "proof" that they offer is illustrated by the letter above.

Now, let us look at some facts. The Panama Canal is not a sea-level canal, except over the terminal portions of its course. It is lifted up by means of locks over the backbone of the Isthmus, which is only partially sawed through. For a considerable part of its way it runs through a lake.

There is no meaning in the letter unless the writer of it supposes that the "straight-level datum line" is a tangent to the earth's surface, determined by a level at one end of the canal and extended straight through space to the other end, and that the canal was built on that line. If that were so, one end of the canal would be more than 1,600 feet farther from the earth's center than the other end. In other words, it would run up into the air. If the tangents were drawn from each end, then the center would be over 400 feet up. What the engineers really did in their levelling operations was to keep the plumb-line, or the direction of gravity, perpendicular to the surface of the water at every point in the canal's course. Thus they followed the curvature of the earth. Instead, then, of showing that the earth is flat, the Panama Canal furnishes a proof of its rotundity.

The same is true of the Suez Canal, which is a sea-level canal. It follows the curvature of the earth and the real purpose of the levelling operations was to see that it did follow that curvature, for otherwise the water would not stay in it. Being about ninety miles long, the Suez Canal, if it had followed a tangent formed by continuing the level from one end would have been more than a mile up in the air at the opposite end.

The earth rounds off about eight inches in a mile, and the drop of the surface below a tangent from the starting point increases as the square of the distance. Thus we have $90 \times 90 \times 8 = 64,800$ inches, or 5,400 feet. These are the geometrical data. In all practical sighting allowances have to be made for the effects of atmospheric refraction.

The proofs of the rotundity of the earth are many and various. One of the most striking was pointed out by Galileo centuries ago. It is the fact, which anybody can observe, that the shadow of the earth cast on the moon during a lunar eclipse has a circular outline. A very strong proof from analogy is the observed fact that all the other members of the solar system—sun, planets, moons—are globular in shape.

We can travel round the earth and come back again to the starting point without ever changing our direction. If an observer at any point on the earth sees a star in his zenith, another observer a thousand miles away will see that star about 15 degrees from his zenith. Now we know that a change of a thousand miles in the position of the observer would produce no perceptible change in a star's place, because all the stars are so immensely distant that even a change of 186,000,000 miles in the observer's position only suffices to cause a shifting of a fraction of a second of arc in the place of a few of the nearer stars.

But the zenith observations are easily and simply explained when we consider that they are made from the surface of a globe. The location of each observer's zenith is determined by a straight line from the center of the earth passing through him and extended to the sky. Everybody who goes to sea knows that vessels sink below the horizon as they recede in the distance. They could not do that on a flat earth.

Even the law of gravitation proves that the earth must be round. Under the influence of their attraction upon one another the particles forming a great body like the earth must bunch themselves into a globular shape, because they all tend toward the center of their common mass, and a globe is the form in which the effects of their mutual attractions are balanced.

We see this principle at work when molten lead falling from a shot tower assumes the form of a shower of little spheres. The same is seen in the formation of raindrops. If a great army of men could be thrown out into space so far away that they were subjected, they would drift together in a globular mass like a cluster of bees!

The proofs of the earth's rotation and of its revolution around the sun are equally numerous and convincing.

Bergson And Religion

The world is founded upon faith. The human being lives only by faith and hope. Neutralize these two forms of stimulation and life becomes dull, inert and tends toward death. The philosophers in their earnestness to state truth and nothing but the truth, forgot the health of the soul, which must somehow also be a component part of truth. Large undeliberated, doubtless, was the result of the philosophic investigation of the middle and second half of the nineteenth century, but it left men adrift in the sea of mechanism and nature with no compass.

Bergson and Religion, by Lucius Hopkins Miller (Henry Holt and Co.), draws attention, though not very luminously, to one of the elements in Bergson's philosophy which made it popular. Bergson saw a place in the scheme of life for creative freedom, for faith and hope. He not only saw place for it, but he offered his gift in a garb of literary beauty and charm rarely equalled by the greatest of pure artists. Not Stevenson, that master of the happy phrase and the jewelled sentence, could compare with Bergson in sheer, amazing splendor of form.

Mr. Miller opens his preliminary observations with a quotation from Plotinus: "If a man were to inquire of nature the reason of her creative activity, and if she were willing to give ear and answer, she would say: 'Ask me not, but understand in silence, even as I am silent and am not wont to speak.'" Bergson's thought found in that great field of understanding silence, the space for man's hopes and beliefs. He went so far as to say of the soul's immortality that the burden of proof lay with those who disbelieved it. He pointed out that breaking the shells of existing forms of belief did not necessarily do away with belief itself. Indeed, such breakage is the mere necessary condition of larger and more living faiths.

It has been one of the reproaches brought against M. Bergson, especially by the dry-as-dust academic philosophers, that he was widely popular, and, above all, popular with women. Of course, there was also the reproach that M. Bergson was neither monist nor pragmatist; that he differentiated between the intellect and the intuitions and he even went so far from the dogmatic precepts of the academic as to lay no little stress on these last.

It is Mr. Miller's contention that while Bergson has been enormously written about, his value to religion has been inadequately treated. To be accurate (which the author is not!) there were up to the end of 1912, 417 books and articles about Bergson and his work; 170 were in French, 159 English, 49 German, 19 Italian, 5 Polish, 3 Dutch, 3 Spanish, 2 Rumanian, 2 Swedish, 2 Russian and 1 Hungarian. In a

great number of the French, English and German books Bergson's value to religion could be read by any reader, even if the author was not explicit.

Mr. Miller's book is divided into seven chapters, "Preliminary Observation," a negligible introduction; "Bergson, the Protestant," using the word there to designate not so much a religious attitude as a philosophical rebel in the camp; "How Do We Know Reality?" "Creative Evolution," "Intuition and the Primacy of Spirit," "Individual Freedom," "Immortality."

The very titles of the chapters outline the author's argument. Bergson restored to men the theory of individual freedom; he admits the value and the probable precision and correspondence to truth of the intuition, and he points out that no-one has been able to disprove immortality.

To turn to Bergson himself as to free will, he says that though philosophy shows us the ground of determinism in the intellectual nature of our activity it reveals to us at the same time the underlying reality of an essentially free activity, i. e.—within limits, man chooses. The essence of life is unceasing creation and our human form seems to register the greatest freedom that life has yet secured under the limits of existence. Freedom then is the relation of the concrete self to the act which it performs. The relation is indefinable just because it is free. Causality then as a regular succession does not apply to conscious states. The act which bears the mark of our personality is truly free, for the self alone can claim paternity.

As to immortality Bergson concludes that the nervous system, which is destroyed by death, is merely the channel along which movement is transmitted, ergo the fact of the destruction of the channel does not imply the destruction of the movement, but that rather it will seek some other channel. Nor does this spirit reality have to be continually conscious in order to exist. This means that the soul is something more than present consciousness.

To follow each step of Bergson's argument is out of the question. One sentence is sufficiently vital to quote here:

"Consciousness corresponds exactly to the living being's power of choice; it is co-extensive with the fringe of possible action which surrounds the real action; consciousness is synonymous with invention and with freedom."

Mr. Miller's book will be helpful to those students who are unwilling to go through Bergson's own works for their conclusions. The book is marred by constant repetitions and the style is singularly lacking in that concreteness and vividness which make Bergson's own works such a fascinating reading.

Defects in System of Hardening Recruits

By Woods Hutchinson, M.D.

One of the logical results of the lack of adequate training in camp hygiene and physical condition among the men, and the insufficient power given to the sanitary and the medical corps in the selection and the equipment of camp sites, is the group of accidents and fatalities which invariably occur when new troops are being "broken in" to camp life. Already the papers are busy with reports of deaths among our troops on the Mexican border from pneumonia, from heat prostration, from heart failure on ambitious hikes and of attacks of intestinal disturbance from unsanitary or tainted food, or from scalding or polluted water.

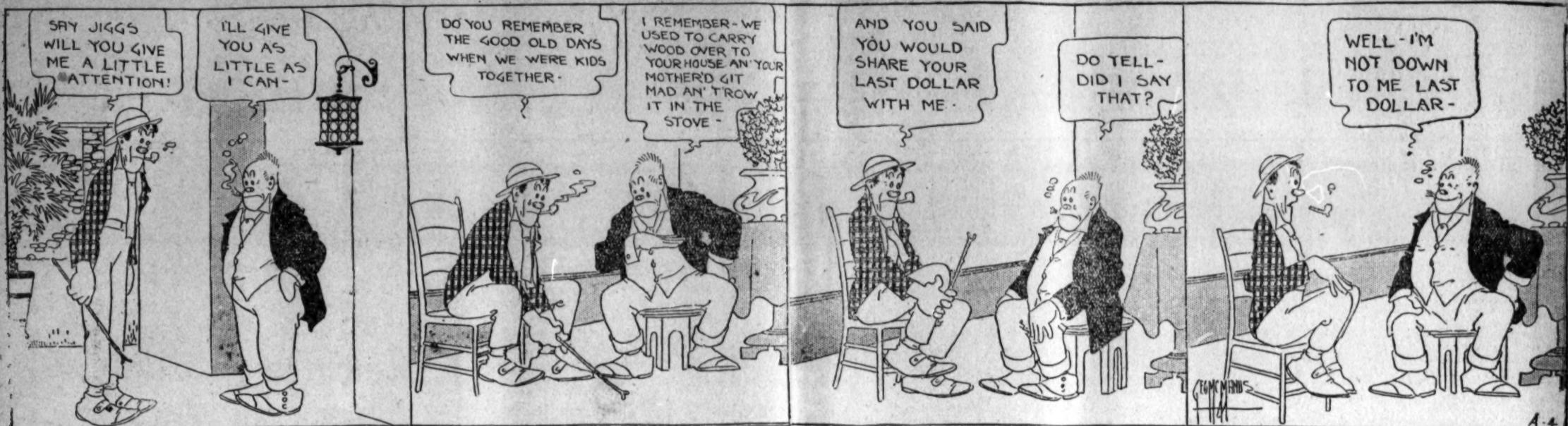
Of course, a certain amount of friction is inevitable in assembling and transporting such large bodies of men, and the total fatalities and sicknesses do not bulk very large in proportion to the mass. Indeed, the army officers, who, spurred by the popular outcry, were busy inspecting and publicly reporting the results of their own efficiency, quite plume themselves upon the fact that only two per cent of the men are sick or in the hospital.

But the point and the pity of it is that these distressing fatalities were practically all preventable if proper care and intelligence had been used, and, moreover, two per cent represents just about the average morbidity for the entire working population, men, women and children, and is nearly double what it should be for a carefully picked and selected body of strong and vigorous men in the prime of life.

Soldiers Provide Hospital

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Closer Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Conscience and Christian Science

(Christian Science Monitor)

When Shakespeare, in one of the greatest passages in the literature of the world, put into the mouth of Hamlet that line, which has since become a proverb, "Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all," he stated, in the form of an epigram, a tremendous metaphysical fact, the full significance of which he may or may not have realized, but which, in any case, can only become plain, to the ordinary man, in proportion as he clears his own conscience or consciousness of any belief in the material, and comes to see the spiritual face to face. The Romans used the word conscientia indeterminate for conscience or consciousness. They had a proverb, "Conscientia mille testis," which has found expression in the modern saying, "when conscience approves none need disapprove," whilst Cicero expanded this somewhat in the sentence, "Conscientia recte voluntatis maxima

consolatio est rerum incommodearum," consciousness of good intention is the greatest comfort in adversity.

Now the English word conscience, which means with, together, and so altogether or completely, and the Latin verb scire, to know. It means, therefore, fundamentally, with knowledge or with full knowledge, and so comes directly within the orbit of science. If the word is analyzed metaphysically this becomes apparent in a moment. Whatever the human mind may pretend, there can be no knowledge which is not a knowledge of the absolute or spiritual. Anything else is some varying degree of ignorance of that which alone is Truth. This being so, consciousness is knowledge of the truth of being, and anything else, parading as consciousness, is merely acquaintance with the relative counterfeits of true consciousness. A man's conscience, then, is his consciousness of truth or

error, of the material or spiritual, which produces in him either the calm and confident reliance of rectitude upon rectitude, or the fearfulness produced by a belief in the reality of error and the power of matter.

If, then, a man's conscience, or his consciousness of Truth, tells him he is departing from Truth, he is naturally filled with alarm. This alarm must be in proportion to knowledge of Truth. His conscience is his moral mercury, which rises or falls necessarily exactly in the ratio of his scientific understanding of Principle. Mrs. Eddy explains this quite perfectly, on page 450 of Science and Health, when, speaking of those whose ignorance of Principle has reduced them practically to the level of moral idiocy, she explains that their temporary freedom from ill consequences is due to the fact that their moral mercury has sunk to zero. "Another class, still more unfortunate," this is the way she puts it, "are so depraved that they appear to be innocent." Whilst, again, on page 404, she writes, "The healthy sinner is the hardened sinner."

Now surely something of this is just what Shakespeare meant Hamlet to imply. If Hamlet had been

sure of what lay behind the curtain which men call death, his resolution, one way or the other, would not have faltered. As it was, he was constrained to ask, "Who would fardels bear,

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To grunt and sweat under a weary life,
But that the dread of something after death,
The undiscovered country from whose bourn
No traveler returns, puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear those ills
we have,
Than fly to others which we know
not of?
Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all."

Did not Shakespeare mean that if

Hamlet had had that consciousness of reality, which is itself a scientific knowledge of Truth and error, of Life and death, he would not have been afraid? Where Shakespeare failed

was in not realizing that a man could

have such a scientific understanding.

Now it is just this ignorance of Principle which causes men to commit sin. They imbibe the suggestions of evil because they do not understand how they can resist them scientifically. Then, having bowed the knee in the house of Rimmon, they are filled with alarm because they are conscious that they have departed from Principle, and unable to count the cost of that departure.

As, however, a man learns more and more of Principle, he is better able to calculate the cost of departure from it.

Consequently the conscience which,

undevolved, caused him, having sinned, to fear, causes him, as it develops, after every act of sin, to think, and to attempt scientifically to measure the consequences. If, in his heart, he was really scientifically convinced of the omnipotence and reality of good, he would never fail in his allegiance to it, and he would demonstrate its power and reality, as Jesus demonstrated it. It is because he is only relatively conscious of Truth that he takes the risk of obedience to material instincts. Then, having yielded himself servant to those whom he would obey, the fundamental underlying consciousness of good, which forms his conscience, and which cannot be silenced or destroyed, because it is the truth, re-asserts itself, and he is filled with an indefinable fear of a result which he cannot foresee.

Hypocrisy is something far deeper

than mere sham rectitude. It is the

indecision, in the individual consciousness, now expressing itself in vocal affirmations, and now in mental reservations. It is a halting between two opinions, and it is this which constitutes its folly. This is what Mrs. Eddy means, is it not, when she writes, on page 426 of Science and Health, "Man should renew his energies and endeavors, and see the folly of hypocrisy, while also learning the necessity of working out his own salvation."

Shakespeare, of course, employed word conscience in the limited sense of balancing right against wrong, to which the usage of the language has restricted it. He had no thought of that consciousness of good which excludes evil in every form, and which, therefore, can never make a coward of a man. He was dealing with the human conscience of a workaday evolution, to judge righteous judgment. Judging righteous judgment is only striving so to exercise your conscience, your scientific knowledge of Truth, as to be able to steer, between the Scylla of matter and the Charybdis of mortal mind, out into the open waters of understanding. In this voyage your conscience is your compass. But when the heaven and earth, the sea and all that therein is, shall have given place to the eternal spiritual reality, then that true conscience will be found which makes cowards of no one, since it is that consciousness of Principle in which there is no fear, that scientific knowledge of God who is Love.

with recreation that is recreative, normally give this result.

As Dr. Cabot well says, all that is necessary in life is enough work, play and love.

The Mind Prepared

The mind is also to be possessed of sound judgment and of a proper knowledge of its specific task. Sound judgment is common sense about the things, the forces, the conditions, with which one deals. It means intelligent valuations. It means taking the large as large, the small as small, the near as near and not remote, the transient as temporary, and the lasting as permanent. It means a sense of proportions and an understanding of relations.

With this general judgment is to be joined a knowledge of one's own particular problem. The bridge builder is to know his calculus, the clergyman his theology, the physician his methods of diagnosis, and the lawyer the statutes.

A third element in the equipment for life is the moral. Life has its right and its wrong, its good and its bad, its just and its unjust.

A broken conscience often means a broken life and a fruitless endeavor. Truth is not simply intellectual.

It also is to eventuate truthfulness. Honesty is fundamental in character and necessary in conduct. Unchastity, evil in itself, is a dark gate to other evils. "The law of God," which the New England Premier said,

"thou shalt not put off," is a law which applies to conduct in the present world of men.

Will a Factor

A fourth part of life's preparedness is a will, at once aggressive and persistent. An aggressive will is not hard to find; but such a will is in peril of being fickle. A persistent will is also not hard to find; but it is in danger of being passive in its persistence. The will should be strong, forthputting, and at the same time fixed and persistent. Such a will, guided by wisdom, inspired by a pure conscience, cannot fail to bring to its possessor exceedingly great rewards. It is not unfitting to add that such preparedness for life is also to be interpreted as a helpful readiness for all that lies after life.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 1, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	Tls.
Singapore Gold Bars	975 touch.
Bar Silver	1.
Copper Cash	1922
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3 1/4-Tls.	6.62
Exch. @ 72.3-Mex.	9.15
Peking Bar	349
Native Interest	.08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	326
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m.s.	%
4 m.s.	%
5 m.s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 69 d.a.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 28.09
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. 4762
Consols	1

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 3 1/4
London	Demand 3 1/2
India	T.T. 224 1/2
Paris	T.T. 423
Paris	Demand 423 1/2
New York	T.T. 71 1/2
New York	Demand 72
Hongkong	T.T. 72 1/2
Japan	T.T. 70 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 173 1/2

Bank's Buying Rate

London	4 m.s. Cds. 3 1/2
London	4 m.s. Dcys. 3 1/2
London	6 m.s. Cds. 3 1/2
London	6 m.s. Dcys. 3 1/2
Paris	4 m.s. 438
New York	4 m.s. 74 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST

1-Hk. Tls.	6.62
1-Francs	4.47
1-Mark	3.66
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls.	1.35
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen	1.56
1-Lira	2.18
1-Bonbons	2.50
1-Max.	1.80
1-Nominal	

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, September 1, 1916. TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official	
Batu Anams	Tls. 1.90
Chemors	Tls. 2.12 1/2
Dominions	Tls. 14.75
Sua Mangis	Tls. 6.75
Taiping	Tls. 2.80
Yangtzeppoo Cotton (Ord)	
	Tls. 5.05

Direct Business	Reported
S.M.C. 6% deb.	1909 Tls. 99.00
S.M.C. 6% deb.	1905 Tls. 99.00
Anglo-Javas	Tls. 12.00
Gulas	Tls. 10.00
Repahs	Tls. 1.67 1/2
Singapore Land 6% deb.	1909 Tls. 97.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, September 1, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official	
Chemors	Tls. 2.12 1/2 cash
Dominions	Tls. 14.50 cash
Kotas	Tls. 12.00 October
Sungei Duri	Tls. 13.50 cash
Anglo-Javas	Tls. 12.35 October
Anglo-Javas	Tls. 11.80 cash
Chemors	Tls. 2.12 1/2 cash
Hall and Hultz	\$17.00 cash
Langkats	Tls. 17.00 cash
Samaragatas	Tls. 1.25 cash
Bukits	Tls. 6.00 cash
Batu Anams	Tls. 1.95 cash
Docks	Tls. 74.00 cash
Kotas	Tls. 12.50 cash
Anglo-Javas	Tls. 11.80 cash
Anglo-Javas	Tls. 11.75 cash
Chengs	Tls. 2.12 1/2 cash
Gulas	Tls. 10.00 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service	
London, August 31.—Today's rubber prices were:—	
Plantation First Latex:	
Spot: 2s. 2 1/4 d. paid.	
October to December: 2s. 3 1/4 d. paid.	
Tendency of Market: Quiet.	
Last Quotation, London, August 30:	
Spot: 2s. 2 1/4 d. paid.	
October to December: 2s. 4 d. paid.	
Tendency of Market: Very quiet.	

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BELIEVED NEW PACT WILL HELP BUSINESS

Should Stimulate Trade Between Russia and Japan, Is Opinion

As to the effect of the new Russo-Japanese pact upon trade between the two nations, Mr. Jeruro Horikoshi, a prominent silk exporter, is quoted by the Chugai Shogyo as saying that while the new pact is simply a political agreement, its effect upon trade will be very beneficial, and would promote business between the two nations.

This assertion can be well proved by the fact that since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in 1901 the bulk of trade with England has increased remarkably, especially in habutae.

Mr. Horikoshi cites an interesting case of how the Draper's Record, a commercial organ in London, called for the opinion of prominent drapers on the cause of the increased import of Japanese habutae in England. Among the answers was one which said the British women preferred the Japanese stuff because Japan had then become England's ally. Similarly the trade with Russia will be promoted on account of the new political agreement.

The Japanese silk will be more in demand, but for the present the Russian demand is expected to be stronger for cotton knitted works, woolen cloth, cotton fabrics and other dressing goods. Prior to the war Russia got these goods from Germany. Considering that the population of Russia is over 140,000,000, the demand for these goods should be enormous, and trade will prosper in spite of certain tariff barriers.

MANILA GOVERNMENT TO ADVERTISE CIGARS

Big Contract For Space In Trade Papers Closed With Advertising Agency

A contract between the Manila Advertising Agency of New York and the Government of the Philippine Islands for the purpose of pushing the trade of Manila cigars in the United States has just been signed by Mr. Arthur B. Powell, Philippine tobacco agent in the United States, in behalf of this Government; and Mr. C. A. Bond representing the advertising company, according to a telegram received by the Collector of Internal Revenue yesterday. The advertising campaign provides for space in every trade paper reaching the cigar dealers and distributors in the United States, and the contracts with these papers will include fifty-two full pages, fifty-two half pages, and eighty-eight quarter pages during the year. By this means, the Government hopes to increase substantially the export trade of Manila cigars to the United States.

Stocks on the spot are plentiful and the market in Japan is firm.

Fushun Coal:—There is plenty of stock at shipping ports but no tonnage available for export.

Kaiping Coal:—This market shows signs of recovery and there is a little more enquiry but not at prices very tempting to business. Stocks continue about the average.

Japan Coal:—ex Wharf Tls. 8.20

Kishima Lump

Kishima Dust

No Stock

Milke Lump

Contracted for

Milke Small

Contracted for

Milke Dust

Contracted for

Arata Lump

Shimoyamada Unscreend

Shimoyamada Lump No Stock

Miyoshi Lump

Shin Shakano

Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump

Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump

Kaiping Coal:—

Navy Lump

Navy Dust

Loco Lump

Lini Lump

Lini Slack

Tls. 8.50

Tls. 5.60

Tls. 7.00

No. 1 Slack

Tls. 5.60

Tls. 6.00

Tls. 5.00

Tls. 6.25

</div

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1858.

Capital.....£1,200,000

Reserve Fund.....1,500,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders.....1,300,000

Head Office: 18 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

Sir Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevill, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Iloilo Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Colombo Lyons Singapore

Foochow Malacca Sourabaya

Hankow Manilla Tientsin

Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtao

Iloilo New York Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital.....Fr. 48,000,000.00

Reserves.....Fr. 48,000,000.00

Successors et Agencies:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongtse Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondiohery Peking Toulou

Haiphong Papeete Toulon

Hankou Phnom-Penh Toulon

Bankers:

PARIS: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital.....Fr. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT, Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver.....15,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors.....\$23,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors.....\$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellum.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur S. Francisco

Canton London Shanghai

Colombo Lyons Singapore

Foochow Malacca Sourabaya

Hankow Manilla Tientsin

Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtao

Iloilo New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Band, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid).....45,000,000

Reserve Fund.....22,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government.....3,500,000

Reserve Fund.....1,725,000

Head Office: PERIOD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 84, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Hailan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Chanchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwangchow) Newchwang Vladivostock

Chefoo Nicolayevsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) o.A.

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital.....\$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital.....\$10,000,000

Reserve Fund.....\$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchow, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsingtao, Kaifeng, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.

Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital.....\$1,500,000

Subscribed Capital.....\$1,225,000

Paid-up Capital.....\$62,500

Reserve Fund.....\$50,000

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 3	2 a.m.	New York via Panama	Toyama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
2 a.m.	Seattle etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
5 a.m.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.	
2 P.M.	San Francisco	China	A.M.	C.M.S.S.G.	
12.50	New York via B.C.	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.	
15	New York via Panama	Tokina maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
15 P.M.	Seattle Tacoma	Eurymachus	Br.	B.S.	
20	San Francisco etc.	Manila maru	Jap.	A.T.C.	
25 5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Strathairde	Br.	Dollar Co.	
24 noon	Seattle, Wash	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.	
Oct 6	5.00	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
6 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.	
7 5.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T.C.	
8 noon	Seattle Wash	Awa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
Nov 4 5.00	San Francisco	Shinjo maru	Jap.	A.T.C.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 2	Kobe, Yokohama	Portos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
2 1.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
4 4.10	Moji, Kobe	Shirala	Br.	D. Sasso
5 4.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
6 5.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7 5.00	Moji, Kobe-Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
8 5.00	Kobe, Moji etc.	Empress of Russia	Br.	P.O.S.
9 4.10	Moji, Kobe	Namur	Br.	P.O.S.
10 5.00	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct 7 5.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T.C.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept 3	10.30	Marseille etc.	Armand Behic	Fr.	Cie M. M.
3 1.30	Londres Cape	Iya maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
3 P.M.	Marseilles, London etc.	Glen Line	Br.	Glen Line	
4 4.10	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P.O.S.	
5 5.00	Genoa, London	Glenagle	Br.	Glenagle	
6 5.00	London via Cape	Agamemnon	Br.	B.S.	
7	London	Toyo-hashi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
12	London	Pembroke-shire	Br.	J.M.C. & Co.	
13	London via Cape	Dorodoc	Br.	B.S.	
15 P.M.	London via Cape	Glenark	Br.	Glen Line	
17 1.30	London via Suez	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
18 5.00	London via Suez	Knight Companion	Br.	P.O.S.	
22	London via Cape	Kitanomaru	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
1 P.M.	London via Cape	Sardinia	Br.	P.O.	
2 4.10	Marseilles, London via Suez	Alicinus	Br.	B.S.	
3 4.10	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B.S.	
5 4.10	London via Cape	Glenartney	Br.	B.S.	
6 P.M.	Genoa, London etc.		Br.		

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 2	10.30	Hongkong, Canton	Chigusa	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
2 noon	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wosaura	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
3 D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Yungchow	Br.	B. & S.	
3 P.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Taihun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
5 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chinan	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
6 P.M.	Hongkong	Perseus maru	Jap.	A.T.C.	
7 4.10	Takao, Formosa	Jobin maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
7 5.00	Hongkong, Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.	
9 5.00	Hongkong, Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
10 D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.	
Nov 1 5.00	Hongkong	China	Am	C.M.S.S. Co.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 2	10.30	Weihaiwei, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
3 D.L.	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.	
3 A.	Newchwang, Direct	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
3 D.L.	Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tientsin	Esang	Br.	K. M. & Co.	
4 5.00	Taihun, Tientsin & Dalny	Kwang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
5 D.L.	Hai-chow, Eching	Ningpe	Br.	B. & S.	
5 5.00	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.	
7 P.M.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.	
9 10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.	
15 A.M.	Tientsin, Tsin-tao & Dalny	Keeling maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
2 M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
3 M.N.	do	Kuangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
4 M.N.	do	Kuangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
5 M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
6 M.N.	do	Perseus maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
7 M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	B. & S.	
8 M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.	
9 M.N.	do	Taohi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
10 M.N.	do	Kwangdoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
11 M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.	
12 M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.	
13 M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.	

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 1	Ningpo	Hain Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Sept 1	Ningpo	Hain Ninghsao	2151	Chi.	N.S. N. Co.	CNCW
Sept 1	Hongkong	Yusang	1128	Br.	J. M. & Co.	CNCW
Sept 1	Swatow	Taihun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 1	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Sept 1	Hongkong	Esang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	CNCW
Sept 1	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 1	Japan	Iyo maru	3591	Jap.	N.Y.K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 1	Vladivostock via Nagasaki	Slobodsk	1356	Jap.	R. V. F.
1	Hankow etc.	Kiangy	1400	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	Hankow etc.	Kutwo	1024	Br.	J. M. & Co.
1	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	Foochow	Hean	837	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	Dairen	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	B. & S.
1	London	Agapenor	4800	Br.	B. & S.
1	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	1983	Br.	J. M. & Co.
1	Ningpo	Hain Peking	2868	Br.	N.S. N. Co.
1	Ningpo	Hain Ninghsao	2151	Chi.	B. & S.

Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
II	April 8</							

WILL AID TO REBUILD SHATTERED FRANCE

American Industrial Commission to Study Country's Needs After War

FRENCH GOVERNMENT HOST

American Manufacturers' Export Association Will Return Visit of French Body

New York, August 5.—E. V. Douglass, Secretary of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, 160 Broadway, announced yesterday final plans for the visit, under the auspices of the association, of an American industrial commission to France to study that country's needs in the re-construction period to follow the close of the war. The commission's forthcoming journey to France is in the nature of a return visit to that paid this country last Fall by the semi-official French Trade Commission.

Secretary Douglass, with assistants, will sail on the French liner Chicago next Saturday for Bordeaux and Paris where details of the itinerary will be perfected. The commission itself will leave New York on the steamer Lafayette August 26. Mr. Douglass said:

"Members of the commission have been selected with the greatest possible care. They will number about twenty of our foremost authorities in various lines of American industrial activity, and will be able to make the most intensive study of French requirements in the matter of France's commercial and industrial rehabilitation at the close of hostilities. The results of the commission's studies will be embodied later in a comprehensive report which will be at the disposal of American manufacturers and exporters generally."

Mr. Douglass said that in view of possible changes in the membership of the commission as now projected due to the exigencies of private business, the personnel would not be made public until the eve of sailing. The French Government will act as host to the visiting Americans. Chambers of Commerce, and other organizations have planned receptions, and every facility will be afforded the Americans to learn the needs of France at first hand.

The official itinerary prepared by the French Government and received in this city yesterday, covers every section of France not occupied by the German armies. The visitors will be taken to the front in order that an adequate idea of the war's devastation in an industrial way may be gained.

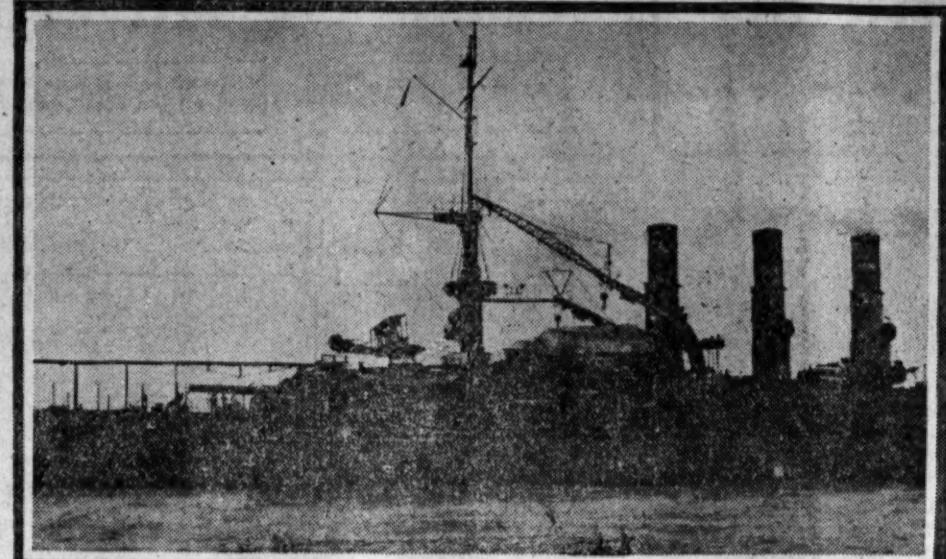
The officers of the American Manufacturers' Export Association include President E. M. Kerr, head of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; First Vice President W. W. Nichols, of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, and Treasurer E. H. Huxley, of the United States Rubber Export Company, Ltd. James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and other prominent men are directors.

News Brevities

The Carlton Cafe makes two announcements in an advertisement in this newspaper today to which attention should be drawn and upon which the management of that popular resort are to be congratulated. One has to do with the banishment of native ice; it is not to be tolerated on the premises for any purpose whatsoever.

The other innovation is the introduction of monthly medical inspection for every employee on the premises. This inspection will not take place on a fixed date, but it will occur without notice.

U. S. S. North Carolina Protected American Neutrality



U.S.S. NORTH CAROLINA

This picture of the U.S.S. North Carolina was taken on August 1 when the German submarine Deutschland was making her get-away. The North Carolina was doing police duty near the Virginia Capes to see that neutrality was respected within the three mile limit.

Gas Tactics Secure British Good Results

Halig Promises Heavy Retaliation for German Bombardment of Bethune

(Renter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 31.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported that there was a calm on most of the front.

London, August 31.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: We discharged gas over a broad front near Arras and Armentières, with good results. Yesterday evening, the enemy hostile advanced south and south-west of St. Mihiel have not been successful.

Three hostile aeroplanes were shot down in an air engagement, one south of Arras and two near Bapaume. A fourth aeroplane, east of St. Quentin, fell bombed but undamaged into our hands.

Headquarters, August 30.—In the Somme sector, on both sides of the river, there was incessant and considerable artillery activity. Our efficient curtain-fire impeded hostile enterprises during the day.

In the evening and night, there were strong attacks from the line Ovillers-Pozieres and between Guillemont and Maurepas and southward until the Somme and beyond the river until the vicinity of Chilly. The enemy prepared for a storm, but were held back in the trenches by us. Our positions were without exception maintained.

North of Ovillers and Pozieres, our troops, after heavy hand-to-hand fighting, ejected the British detachments which had penetrated in isolated places. East of the Meuse, fresh French attacks were carried out, after a violent fire preparation, in the vicinity of Fleury and against our positions between Fleury and the Chaptre Wood. They broke down again. South-east of Fleury, the enemy were repulsed by counter-attacks.

Hostile aeroplanes were shot down in an air-combat, one north of Ancre, another west of Muehlhausen and 2 by anti-aircraft fire, north of the Somme. Another was forced to land within our lines at Soyeourt.

South-west of Mouquet Farm and in the Delville Wood, the combats are going on in small parts of the trenches. There was lively artillery during the evening hours on both sides of the canal and east of the Meuse.

Besides these combats, there have been no incidents of importance at the west front.

Headquarters, August 29.—On numerous sectors of the front, the hostile fire has been more active. In the sectors of the Somme, the artillery duels have been very violent.

North of the Somme, the British attacks have been repeated between Thiepval and Pozieres, with considerable forces. They failed, with sanguinary losses for the enemy.

In some parts, hand-to-hand fighting

took place, which continues violently north of Ovillers. In the Delville Forest and south-east of Guillemont, several hand-grenade attacks have been repulsed.

On the right side of the Meuse, the French attacked between Thiaumont Work and Fleury and in the Mountain Forest. The attacking waves broke down in the fire of our artillery, infantry and machine-guns. Minor hostile advances south and south-west of St. Mihiel have not been successful.

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Three hostile aeroplanes were shot down in an air engagement, one south of Arras and two near Bapaume. A fourth aeroplane, east of St. Quentin, fell bombed but undamaged into our hands.

Headquarters, August 30.—In the Somme sector, on both sides of the river, there was incessant and considerable artillery activity. Our efficient curtain-fire impeded hostile enterprises during the day.

In the evening and night, there were strong attacks from the line Ovillers-Pozieres and between Guillemont and Maurepas and southward until the Somme and beyond the river until the vicinity of Chilly. The enemy prepared for a storm, but were held back in the trenches by us. Our positions were without exception maintained.

North of Ovillers and Pozieres, our troops, after heavy hand-to-hand fighting, ejected the British detachments which had penetrated in isolated places. East of the Meuse, fresh French attacks were carried out, after a violent fire preparation, in the vicinity of Fleury and against our positions between Fleury and the Chaptre Wood. They broke down again. South-east of Fleury, the enemy were repulsed by counter-attacks.

Hostile aeroplanes were shot down in an air-combat, one north of Ancre, another west of Muehlhausen and 2 by anti-aircraft fire, north of the Somme. Another was forced to land within our lines at Soyeourt.

South-west of Mouquet Farm and in the Delville Wood, the combats are going on in small parts of the trenches. There was lively artillery during the evening hours on both sides of the canal and east of the Meuse.

Besides these combats, there have been no incidents of importance at the west front.

Headquarters, August 29.—On numerous sectors of the front, the hostile fire has been more active. In the sectors of the Somme, the artillery duels have been very violent.

North of the Somme, the British attacks have been repeated between Thiepval and Pozieres, with considerable forces. They failed, with sanguinary losses for the enemy.

In some parts, hand-to-hand fighting

In the Courts

Neota v. White-Cooper

Mr. Skinner Turner, acting judge in H.M.'s Supreme Court, yesterday gave a ruling in the case of Neota and Co. against Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper as to whether the plaintiff concerned give security for costs in the sum of \$250 as had been demanded by the defense. The point involved was whether a party to an action who does not reside within the jurisdiction of the court could be required to give security for costs. The action was brought for trespass and seeks judgment of \$500.

Mr. Turner's decision in full follows:

In this matter the plaintiffs ask

And to prevent further inconvenience

arising from non-compliance with the Order in Council (121), it is laid down that, even after disclosure of the real plaintiffs' names, the action shall proceed in the name of the firm: Rule 91 (6). It is clear however that their use of the names is a matter of convenience only: it does not affect the legal rights of the parties. And here I have authority in the language of Farwell, L. J. in *Sadler v. Whiteman* (quoted with approval by the C. C. A. in *Rex v. Holdan*), where the learned L. J. says: "The firm's name is a mere expression, not a legal entity, although for convenience under Order 48 A. (the order dealing with suits by firms in England) it may be used for the sake of suing and being sued."

I am therefore of opinion that the limited right of partners to sue in the name of their firm being one of convenience does not alter the legal responsibilities of the real plaintiffs in such a case, the partners themselves. Therefore, if, as has been shown here, the partners are not ordinarily resident in the jurisdiction, it is necessary for them to give security.

**Provision Prices
in Local Markets**

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on August 29, 1916.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20
Mutton " 16-20
Pork " 25-30
Veal " 35-30

Fish

Bream per lb. none
Cod " 14-18
Mandarin " 30-50
Mackerel " 18-20
Pomfret " 18-20
Salmon " none
Sami " none
Soles " 16-20
Whitebait " 20-25

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer each none
Duck " 40-80
Eggs per doz. 16-18
Fowl per lb. 18-20
Goose each 50-61
Hare " none
Partridge " none
Pheasant " none
Pigeons " 18-20
Plover " none
Quail " none
Snipe " 14-16
Turkey per lb. 45-50
Teal each none
Wild Duck " none
Wild Goose " none
Woodcock " none
Wild Pigeon " none

Fruit

Apples per lb. 10-15
Bananas " 5-6
Cherries " none
Cocanuts each 15-20
Chestnuts per lb. 15
Figs per doz. 3-5
Grapes per lb. 15-20
Lemons each 6-7
Lichées per lb. none
Mangoes each none

Express

Express 10.
B. S. B. S.

Shanghai-Nanking Line

Express 1. B. S.

Tientsin-Pukow Line

Express 4. B. S.

Tientsin-East

Express 1705. B. S.

Tientsin-Central

Express 1615. B. S.

Tientsin-Central

Express 1631. B. S.

Tsangchow

Express 1322. B. S.

Tsachow

Express 1048. B. S.

Tsainanfu

Express 806. B. S.

Tientsin

Express 1706. B. S.

Tientsin

Express 1707. B. S.

Tientsin

Express 1708. B. S.

Tientsin

Express 1709. B. S.

Tientsin

Express 1710. B. S.

Tientsin

Express 1711. B. S.

Tientsin

Express 1712. B. S.

Tientsin

Express 1713. B. S.

Tientsin

Express 1714. B. S.

Tientsin

Express 1715. B. S.

Tientsin

Express 1716. B. S.

Tientsin

Express 1717. B. S.

Tientsin

Express 1718. B. S.

Tientsin

Express 1719. B. S.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

A. LANDAU & Co.
Will sell within their saleroom at
135, 136a Szechuan Road
On To-day, 2nd of Sept.
at 10 a.m.

All Superior Household Furniture and Effects
Bedroom Suite, Dining Room Suites, Drawing Room Suites, Wardrobes, Wash Stands, Cloth Stands, Sofas, Arm Chairs, Screen, Roll Top Desks, Office Chairs, Office Files, Book Cases, Double and Single Beds, Ice Chests, Teapots, Dining Tables and Chairs, Center Tables and a Lot of Sundries

1 Oliver Typewriter No. 10 (new)
2 Kodak complete
1 Robinson's Gramophone and 40 Records

For that Cocktail!
GETZBEST

OLIVES

Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.
SHANGHAI

The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on 24th August, 1916, it was decided to pay a first interim dividend of 10%, equal to Tls. 0.50, per share—on the Capital of the Company, on Tuesday the 5th day of September, 1916, to those shareholders on record on 4th of September, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th August to 4th September, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.

Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 24th August, 1916.

10792

International Recreation Club

Kiangwan Races

Mid-Autumn Festival

ENTRIES for all events close at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 5th September, 1916, at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application from the Club.

By Order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 30th August, 1916.

10847

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to advise that he has established himself as Consulting Civil Engineer, and is in a position to carry out the different classes of Civil Engineering Work, such as Mapping and laying out of Sites for Factories, Schools etc., preparing Plans, Specifications and Estimates for Factory Buildings and Godowns, for Wharves, Piers, Quays and Bundings, for Bridges and Roofs and for work relating to Railroad and Road Engineering, in Wood, Masonry, Plain and Reinforced Concrete and Steel.

Hans Berents.
Civil Engineer,
Member of Norwegian and American Engineering Societies.
13 Nanking Road.

10620

\$4.00 PER HOUR
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

BILL SMITH

Better Late
Than Never!



If you haven't
Been Drinking
"Elephant Head"
Do it now!

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

NOTICE

THE members of the Portuguese Community are hereby cordially invited to attend a meeting to be held in the hall of the Shanghai Lusitano Club, kindly lent for the occasion by consent of the Committee, on Saturday, the 2nd September, 1916, at 6.30 p.m., sharp.

The meeting is convened in connection with the forthcoming visit of H. E. the Governor of Macau.

A. M. DINIZ.

Shanghai, 1st September, 1916.

10869

NOTICE

DAMAGED cargo will be examined and exceptions given on cargo ex steamer "China" on Monday, September 4th, at 11 a.m. No claims will be recognized unless bad order memo is obtained on the above date.

G. J. PETROCELLI,
Agent.
Shanghai, September 1st, 1916.

10872 S 3

M. CHING CHONG
Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description
for Engineering
Naval and Marine Stores always
in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for
The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please
apply to—
66-69 North Soochow Road,
Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
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When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for the same money?

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.
TEL. WEST 1234

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 252

TRAIN SERVICE (1916/26)

Commencing on September 1st, 1916, a NEW TIME TABLE comes in force on this line, which will from that date appear in the newspapers as customary.

The DAILY THROUGH MAIL TRAINS will be run in accordance with the following schedule:

DOWN TRAINS

1st day 8-35 dep	Peking	arr 19-50 2nd day
1st day 11-12 arr	Tientsin-Central	dep 17-00 2nd day
1st day 11-30 dep	TIENTSIN-EAST	arr 17-05 2nd day
1st day 12-00 dep	TIENTSIN-CENTRAL	arr 16-31 2nd day
2nd day 13-00 arr	PUKOW	dep 15-30 1st day

2nd day 14-20 dep	Nanking	arr 14-10 1st day
2nd day 21-20 arr	Shanghai	dep 7-55 1st day

Intending through passengers from or to Peking are specially requested to change trains at TIENTSIN-CENTRAL, not at TIENTSIN-EAST.

Special facilities are provided for the crossing of the Yangtze River between Pukow and Nanking.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a general office assistant and salesman for outport.
Apply to Box 271,
THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, first-class cook. Apply at 75, Route Vallon, with credentials.

10875 S 3

WANTED, assistant bookkeeper. Apply by letter only, stating age, nationality, previous experience, present or last salary. China Realty Co., Ltd.

10865 S 9

TO LET, in private German family, furnished room with bath attached, full board. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS.

10868 S 5

WANTED at once by Japanese cotton merchant, experienced Portuguese or Eurasian business man or lady. Knowledge of Japanese preferred. Good pay. Apply, with references, to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS.

10842 S 2

WANTED, experienced neutral nursery governess for two children of two years and six months. State terms and send copy of recommendations to OUTPORT YUN-NAN, c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

10702

WANTED, experienced neutral nursery governess for two children of two years and six months. State terms and send copy of recommendations to OUTPORT YUN-NAN, c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

10819

TO LET, very large room, small room, bathroom and verandah attached. 45 Bubbling Well Road.

10840 S 14

WANTED, lessons in shorthand, from teacher residing in Western district. Apply to "Briton," THE CHINA PRESS.

10818

TO BE LET, small godown, in a very safe position. Address 62 Range Road.

10854 S 7

OFFICE TO LET, 49 Kiangse Road, one room from 1st September. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

10862 T. F.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT, a six room house, with servants' quarters, in New French Concession at St. Catherine's Bridge, from Sept. 1st. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.

10880 A 31

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from September 1st. House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply to F. J. Raven.

10860 T. F.

HOUSES TO LET, 46 Rue Massenet; six large rooms, three bathrooms with flush closets, kitchen, servants' quarters, etc., gas, electricity, tennis, 105 Ave. du Roi Albert; five large rooms, sewing room, tiled bathrooms and kitchen, electricity and gas, tennis.

10881 T. F.

11 Wayside Road; five large rooms, two bathrooms, etc. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road, opposite West End Lane.

10863 T. F.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consultative, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nien-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road

10874 S 2

WANTED, after Sept. 15th, furnished or unfurnished flat or house, by American couple; no children. Apply to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS.

10862 T. F.

HOUSES WANTED

GERMAN gentleman desires comfortable room with private family (American preferred) in Western or French district. Please apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.

10815

FOR SALE, almost brand new, sporting gun, 12-bore, with leather case. Apply to Box 281, THE CHINA PRESS.

10848 S 5

FOR SALE. One Eastman 5 x 7 portrait camera, complete with outfit for home or studio portraiture. Includes folding tripod, with special brace, six plateholders, background and reflector, with stand, and focussing cloth. Suitable for studio or general outdoor use. Apply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.

10851 S 3

FOR SALE, one Sanderson camera (C. H. & S. London) 4" x 5", with C. P. Goerz double anastigmat lens. Six double plateholders, leather carrying case. All in good condition. Apply to Box 276, THE CHINA PRESS.

10866 S 8

FOR SALE Carriage (victoria) in excellent condition, no reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.

10855 S 3

FOR SALE one real bargain, 2 gasoline motors, Robert-made, brand-new; owner leaving; must sell cheap; 80 h.p., 6 cylinders, 2 cycles, 3500 r.p.m. Apply to Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS.

10844 S 5

FOR SALE one Kodak complete, 35 mm. camera, with leather carrying case. All in good condition. Apply to Box 276, THE CHINA PRESS.

10866 S 8

Electric Cooking

it is preferable to
any other kind
Because

IT IS EASY
IT IS ECONOMICAL
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IT IS SAFE
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MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660.

NOTICE
WE have removed to our new premises No. 53 Bubbling Well Read from this date, August 1, 1916.
WONG ZUNG CHONG,
Tailer & Outfitter.
Former address, No. 422 Nanking Road.

10614

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

APARTMENTS**WINDSOR HOUSE**

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

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